

FRENCH CAPTURE GROUP OF VILLAGES TOWARD PERONNE

Now Within Three Miles of Important Strategic Point.

REPRESENTS ADVANCE OF ABOUT SIX MILES

British, Moving More Slowly Over Longer Front, Take La Boisselle.

AERIAL ACTIVITY INCREASING

Verdun Operations Slackening, Although Heavy Bombardment Is Being Carried Out.

Under command of the dashing General Foch, the French troops, which are co-operating with the British in the great offensive in the Somme River region, have made notable gains in the direction of Peronne, one of the most important strategic points along that front. Successively, they have captured Herbecourt, Feuillères and Fleucourt, and further to the south, French infantry stormed and occupied Assevillers. They followed this success by carrying the second line of German intrenchments as far as the outskirts of Estrees. Then came the capture of Bascourt and Fleucourt.

Something more than three miles was thus gained, which added to previous gains, gives the French troops a clear advance of about six miles at the farthest point, to within three miles of Peronne.

FIGHTING AT LA BOISSELLE

OF FIERCEST CHARACTER

Meanwhile the British, moving more slowly, but over a longer front, have captured La Boisselle, where the fighting for the last two days has been of the fiercest character. The British also report "substantial progress in some places" and the repulse of many counterattacks by the Germans. British troops, however, have been forced back from some of the positions taken early Monday morning, and it is evident that the German artillery fire has become much heavier than during the earlier stages of the battle.

The prisoners taken by the British so far number 4,500, while the French have captured 8,000 or more. The war material taken by the French includes seven batteries, three of large caliber, many machine guns and trench guns. Other batteries in German hands also fell into the hands of the French.

Beyond admitting the withdrawal of 2,500 prisoners in the various sectors, on the Somme, the German official statement makes no reference to the battle now in progress.

The Verdun operations, apparently are slackening, although at certain points a local bombardment is being carried out, but the infantry is resting.

HUNDREDS OF MACHINES

IN AERIAL ACTIVITY

Aerial activity is increasing, hundreds of machines being engaged in reconnoitering, directing the guns and fighting. In the three days' engagements the British have lost three machines.

The Russians report the capture of 2,300 prisoners in various sectors. There is heavy fighting at many points on the Russian front, and the Austrians have opened a powerful offensive south of Linewka, and west of Lutsk they inaugurated other aggressive actions, but, according to Petrograd, were repulsed.

The Italian offensive continues without cessation, both artillery and infantry being employed in strong force against the Austrians.

FRANCO-BRITISH LINES ARE FURTHER ADVANCED

PARIS, July 3.—The third day of the battle of the Somme shows that the Franco-British lines have been further advanced, with the French right sweeping to the eastward south of the Somme. A group of strategic villages, a large number of German prisoners and heavy guns have been taken.

The advanced French lines now are only three miles from the important railway junction of Peronne, the defense of which has been greatly weakened by the capture by the French on Sunday of Mereaucourt wood, south of the Somme, and between Feuillères and Frise. This was the strongest fortified position of the German second line of defense on the entire front of the attack, but the French division which took Frise continued to advance with such impetus that the Germans were unable to resist, even under the protection of this formidable work.

One of the fiercest struggles was for the stone quarry, also strongly fortified, three-quarters of a mile east of Curly. Here the Germans tried to stem the tide by a desperate counterattack, but the French-American Colonials, one of the most celebrated corps of the French army, rushed the position with such energy that the Germans broke before the bayonet.

The French success at Frise also was brilliant, as it straightened their line south of the elbow of the Somme, thus avoiding exposure to crossfire. The French announcement to-day of the capture of the village of Bercourt and the outskirts of Estree and Assevillers carried the advance about six miles beyond the point of departure on Saturday.

The impetuosity of the French advance is shown in the taking of these villages, which were strongly fortified with barbed-wire entanglements across the streets. The stone houses were transformed into batteries of barbed-wire entanglements. Military ob-

RECRUITS NEEDED TO FILL UP RANKS

Richmond Troops at Camp Stuart Still Below Number Required by Regulations.

BIG PARADE IS CALLED OFF

Orders to Move to Brownsville Are Expected at Any Minute.

Parade Is Called Off

Following receipt of telegram from Major-General Leonard Wood last night indicating that orders were about to be issued for the movement of the Virginia Infantry to Brownsville, Texas, the proposed Fourth of July parade planned for this afternoon was officially canceled.

With the First and Second Regiments ready for departure and the field artillery and the Signal Corps waiting to recruit up to peace strength, Camp Henry C. Stuart yesterday was the scene of final drilling and exhortation by the commanding officers. The two regiments are ready to move when the word comes, and it is expected that the First Regiment will entrain over the Seaboard Air Line to-morrow morning. With the First Regiment will travel the Field Hospital Corps.

The Second Regiment, it is expected, will be moved on Thursday morning over the Southern Railway. The field artillery, following, will be moved over the Norfolk and Western, which has cars lying in readiness in the yards in Petersburg. The Signal Corps, if its complement is finished, will journey to the border land with the First Regiment.

It was said yesterday at camp headquarters that everything was in readiness for movement toward the Rio Grande. There is no doubt in the minds of any of the officers that the Virginia troops will be sent forward.

PARADE IS CALLED OFF, AS INSTANT ORDERS ARE EXPECTED

Telegraphic instructions received in the Adjutant-General's office last night from Major-General Leonard Wood, of the Department of the East, brought the information that orders to move would be forwarded at any moment. For this reason the parade of all the troops now in Camp Henry C. Stuart was peremptorily called off. The parade was to have been held in order to increase recruiting in Richmond, staff and local company officers having complained that Richmond is not furnishing its quota of men for the front. Governor Stuart, who will be out of town, had given his approval to the scheme, and the parade would have been the greatest of the sort ever to have been attempted in Richmond.

As it is, however, staff officer and enlisted man are on the out vice for moving orders, and it was feared that such instructions might be received while the troops were on parade. The camp is now in a state of watchful waiting, of hesitant expectancy. Wagon transportation has been laid on for cars. Troop trains are in the yards. The railroad companies are awaiting orders, and they are ready. It remains only for General Wood to issue the command, and within the hour the First Regiment will be enroute and on its way to the line which Mexican bandits have dared so frequently to cross.

WILL GO TO BROWNVILLE

All the Virginia troops, it is stated, will go to Brownsville, where preparation for their coming has long been under way. They will carry tents and equipment with them. Ordnance will be delivered when they reach the border.

Recruiting in Richmond, where so much had been expected, has been on the wane, and Richmond organizations are in woful want of men.

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Companies A, B, C and E, of the Richmond Grays, the First Battalion of the First Regiment, Major John Fulmer Bright commanding, are still in need of men. Recruiting offices are open in the concentration camp, and those offering for enlistment will be gladly welcomed.

SIGNAL CORPS AND HOWITZERS NEED MORE MEN

The Signal Corps needs five men. Battery A—the Richmond Howitzers—of the First Battalion, Virginia Field Artillery, lacks men. As soon as these needs come up to the minimum strength they will be mustered in.

Lieutenant-Colonel Delaware Skerrett, of the inspector-general's staff of the Department of the East, will be relieved to-day, it was learned, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Chamberlayne will be stationed here. Colonel Skerrett was relieved at the request of local military authorities, who, it was said, had become incensed at the censorious and arbitrary attitude of the army officer.

It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source that friction between Colonel Skerrett and officers of the Virginia militia was not due to criticism by Colonel Skerrett of the

RESIDUAL ESTATE OF AUNT

This is the residuary estate of her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland, bequeathed to her by her aunt, and after her death to be divided among the lineal descendants of Mrs. Green's great-grandfather, Gideon Howland, of Dartmouth, Mass.

Gideon Howland was born in 1734 and died in 1825, and inasmuch as descendants of eleven of his children are living, some in the sixth generation, they probably constitute a small army. Some of the heirs intermarried and their children inherit doubly, thus adding to the difficulty to be encountered by the trustees in determining the complete list of those entitled to the money. Among the Howland descendants was Sylvia Grin-

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DECLINE IN LYNCHINGS

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MONTHS OF ACTIVE SERVICE AWAIT GUARDSMEN ON BORDER



Just as the travelers in "prairie schooners" did in '49 and other years of that time when the Western frontier was anything but a safe place for a white man, the soldiers of Uncle Sam in Mexico take no chances on a surprise attack that might mean their death and the destruction of their supplies they are taking from the border to the interior. The photograph shows the automobile trucks that traverse the desert from Columbus, N. M., to Nampulpa, after having been arranged in hollow square formation, so that in the event of an attack the soldiers have a substantial protection from which to meet the enemy.

MRS. HETTY GREEN DEAD AT AGE OF EIGHTY YEARS

Regarded as World's Richest Woman and Most Remarkable Mistress of Finance.

LEAVES CLOSE TO \$100,000,000

Lived Almost as Frugally as Shop-girl—Was Born Rich and Inherited Proud Family Traditions. Many Stories of Her Frugality.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Mrs. Hetty Green, said to be the wealthiest woman in the world, died at her home here this morning at 8:05 o'clock.

She had suffered three strokes of paralysis during the past two months, and for several weeks had been practically helpless. She was eighty years old. Her death occurred at the home of her son, Colonel Edward R. H. Green, at 5 West Ninetieth Street, adjoining the plain brick, four-story house at No. 7, on the corner of Central Park West, where Mrs. Green had lived lately in seclusion, except for her son and several Japanese servants and trained nurses. For several weeks past Mrs. Green had been unable to walk, and had spent practically all of her time in a wheel chair. The nurses occasionally lifted her into her automobile, where, propped up by pillows and protected by furs the mised of finance enjoyed a few afternoons in the park. Most of the time, however, she sat in the wheel chair at one of the front windows on the parlor floor of her house and gazed out over the park, motionless for hours at a time.

Her son, Colonel Green, and her daughter, Mrs. Matthews Astor Wilks, who were the only children, had been with her much of the time, and it was recently reported that Mrs. Green had turned over all of her financial affairs to her son's charge.

Both were at their mother's bedside when she died. Notwithstanding that she had suffered paralytic strokes, the most serious of which occurred a week ago last Thursday, the end was rather sudden. For yesterday Mrs. Green seemed in better spirits than for some time, and she instructed her secretary to tell inquiring friends that she was "feeling extremely well."

Last night, however, a grave release occurred, and Colonel Green summoned the family physician, Dr. Painter. During the night Mrs. Green became unconscious at intervals, and the end came during one of these periods.

Mrs. Green's body will be taken to-morrow to Bellows Falls, Vermont, where she lived for many years. Funeral services will be held there at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning in the Church of the Immanuel, Rev. Arthur C. Wilson, pastor, officiating. Mrs. Green's son and daughter will accompany the body.

The death of Mrs. Green will release for distribution among a large number of people scattered all over the United States and abroad a trust fund said to amount to about \$1,500,000.

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FOCH DIRECTS FIGHTING SOUTH OF SOMME RIVER

Presence of Famous French General Gives Increased Confidence in Result.

BRITISH MAINTAIN POSITIONS

Capture La Boisselle and Are Battling Successfully Around Ovillers and North of Fricourt—Little Influence on Struggle at Verdun.

LONDON, July 3.—To-day's news is again a tale of the continued progress of the Anglo-French offensive. Heavy fighting is proceeding all along the line. The British maintain all their positions south of the Ancre River, where the battle still rages. They have captured La Boisselle, the garrison of which they surrounded, and are fighting successfully around Ovillers and north of Fricourt.

The British people learned for the first time to-night that the famous French general, Foch, who has won a great reputation during the course of the war, is directing the operations south of the Somme River. This has given increased confidence in the result of the allied offensive.

The French have captured Herbecourt and Assevillers and made other substantial gains, taking additional prisoners and heavy guns. They are thus making great progress in the direction of the important German junction of Peronne, which is only a little over three miles distant from their advance at Herbecourt.

The noncommittal character of the German official statement issued to-day is considered in London as a virtual confirmation of the success of the Anglo-French operations. The Germans admit that the division of their forces, about the banks of the Somme, which was partly withdrawn Saturday, now has been brought back to the second line. No data is yet forthcoming from either side as to casualties suffered.

According to the German communication, the Anglo-French losses were "extraordinarily heavy." Unofficial British reports, however, say the British casualties were less than had been expected.

All reports emphasize the tremendous nature of the action. The gunners worked so incessantly as almost to fall asleep at their guns, and when there was a slight recess in the firing they slept easily amid the thunders of the battle.

Great importance is attached to a newly invented mortar, which plays havoc in the German trenches. Aircraft are taking an important role in the operations.

Thus far the new offensive appears to have had little influence on the battle around Verdun. The Germans are still showing undiminished vigor in the Meuse region, and the French are as steadily resisting.

ANOTHER MARINE KILLED

Fatal Clash With Revolutionist Bands Occurs at Santo Domingo Village.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Two encounters near Santiago, Santo Domingo, July 1 between American marines and revolutionist bands, in which one marine, Private Mills, of the Thirty-first Company, was killed and three wounded, were reported to the Navy Department to-day by Rear-Admiral Caperton.

Private Mills was killed in a fight between marines commanded by Colonel Pendleton and 100 revolutionists at a village named Oldeminoval, while the Americans were advancing upon Santiago from Monte Cristi.

A marine detachment advancing from another point clashed with a group of revolutionists twenty-five miles from Santiago. Lieutenant E. B. Roben and Trumpeter Julian Goldsmith were slightly wounded, and First Sergeant Fernando Barrier was seriously wounded in the leg. At Monte Cristi last week a marine was killed and several wounded.

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MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO BORDER CONTINUES

Virginia Regiment Ordered to Entrain, Says Department of East Headquarters Report.

60,000 ALREADY MOBILIZED

Approximately Half of This Number Either on Southern Frontier or on Way There—To Be Grouped According to Geographical Locations.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A Virginia regiment of infantry, another from Buffalo and a third from this city have been ordered to entrain for the border to-morrow, and it was announced to-night that approximately 30,000 national guardsmen of the Department of the East either will be on the Mexican border or on the way there on Independence Day.

Reports from the twenty-two States comprising the department showed that 60,000 troops had been mobilized in all of the States, exclusive of Kentucky.

Among the troop movements reported to-day were the departure of a brigade from Pennsylvania, a regiment of infantry from Maryland, Battery E, First Field Artillery, and Ambulance and Hospital Corps from New York City.

Within the next forty-eight hours, it was announced at divisional headquarters, the Second Infantry of Troy and the Twenty-second Engineers of New York City, at Camp Whitman, the Second Field Artillery, Squadron A, and the remaining troops of the First Cavalry, at Van Cortlandt Park, will be ordered to the border.

The troops from the Department of the East will be divided into six divisions on the border, it was learned at headquarters; New York and Pennsylvania troops will form divisions by themselves, while the other States will be grouped according to their geographical locations.

It was stated at the office of Adjutant-General Sale at midnight that orders for moving the First Virginia Regiment had not been received, but were hourly expected, and that all preparations for immediate entrainment had been made.

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FUNSTON AWAITS ORDERS GIVING HIM SOME RELIEF

Bell Expected to Take Over El Paso Base and Everything West of There at Once.

RUMORS OF WITHDRAWAL

Pershing Concentrates His Main Body in Such Manner as to Withstand Any Attack Mexican Army Might Make.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 3.—Major-General Funston, who has had command of the entire border army, was to-night awaiting orders from the War Department to turn over the direction of the El Paso base and everything west of there, although late advices from Washington indicated that he would continue to have charge of everything to the Arizona State line for the present.

Unofficially, he had been advised early in the day that the recommendations he made several days ago that the border army be placed under the command of three major-generals had been acted on by the Secretary of War.

It was expected that Major-General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, would take over the western end of the line without delay, but General Pershing's assumption of the New Mexico Department, the El Paso base, would be delayed pending the working out of "minor details."

RUMORED THAT EXPEDITION IS TO BE WITHDRAWN

The announcement from Washington that General Pershing would not undertake the direction of his command immediately was accompanied by a rumor, difficult to trace, that the punitive expedition he now commands in Chihuahua was to be withdrawn.

No intimation that the administration had determined to withdraw the punitive force had been received at army headquarters here, nor was much credence given the report.

General Pershing has withdrawn the southernmost part of his force, and has concentrated his main body in such manner as to withstand any attack the Mexican army might make. His most southern station to-day was at El Valle, about thirty miles north of Nampulpa. His headquarters remained at Colonia Dublan. Two unnamed main points of concentration, in easy reach of each other, have been established in such way that General Pershing could re-enforce quickly any point menaced or attacked. Should it be decided, however, to withdraw the force, it could be removed without great confusion or loss of time. The retreat would be delayed somewhat by the necessity of loading and moving the big lot of supplies that have gone forward steadily for many weeks. General Funston and his staff have planned the disposition of the national guardsmen, so with the 40,000 regular troops already facing the international line, the whole force could be used for invasion, if called upon.

MOBILIZATION RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION

Trains bearing guardsmen and supplies moved steadily towards designated stations to-day, and indications were that by the end of the week the mobilization would be almost completed.

General Funston's suggestion that his command be divided was explained by the statement that it had grown too big for one man to direct in detail, but there was no disposition to deny that it was in line with the plan of preparedness for eventualities in the Mexican situation. In the event of war, major-generals would be placed in command of all field armies, and it is understood that the naming of the three division commanders to-day was indicative of the commands that would be used if general field operations are undertaken.

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WAR DEPARTMENT PERFECTS CHANGE IN PATROL PLANS

Boundary Line Divided Into Three Military Departments.

FUNSTON, PERSHING AND BELL IN CHARGE

Senior Major-General to Be Chosen to Have Supreme Command Over All.

READY FOR LONG CAMPAIGN

Washington Without Advices as to When Carranza's Reply Is Expected.

More Men Who Were in Carrizal Fight Alive

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—General Trevino reported to-night to the War Department that a number of wounded American soldiers, who belonged to detachments engaged in the fight at Carrizal, have been found in different parts of the State of Chihuahua. He stated that they were being returned to the American side as soon as encountered.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—While the diplomatic aspects of the Mexican difficulty showed no change to-day, War Department measures for a new distribution of the border patrol clearly indicated that months of active service along the frontier await the thousands of national guardsmen gathering there from all parts of the country. Only the appointment of a general officer to supreme command is lacking now to complete adequate administrative machinery not only for border operations, but for a campaign of any desired proportions in Mexico should general hostilities come.

Under the new plan, the 1,800-mile frontier will be divided so that the Southern and Western Military Departments will take care of the eastern and western extremities of the line, respectively. General Funston, relieved of responsibility of the entire border, at his own recommendation, will continue in command of the Southern Department, while Major Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, will transfer his headquarters from San Francisco to Douglas, Ariz., to be in direct touch with his share of the border work.

The mid-section of the border line, embracing all territory between El Paso and a point near Douglas, and reaching northward to the Colorado State line, will be known hereafter as the Department of New Mexico. Under its jurisdiction will fall the expedition into Mexico, based at Columbus, N. M., and General Pershing has been offered the post of department commander.

MESSAGE TO PERSHING

A message went to General Pershing to-day asking if he desired to assume the duties of department chief, in addition to those which now fall to him as commander in the field. The expedition is believed to have about completed the movement begun ten days or more ago, when General Pershing, for strategic reasons, ordered the lines drawn in closer to the border. The War Department has no definite information as to the exact whereabouts of the various camps, but it is thought that the most advanced patrols now are within 150 miles of the border.

No reply had been received from General Pershing at a late hour to-night. It is possible that he will see difficulties in the way of combining command of the new department and of the expeditionary force under one head. In that case there are indications that he would be expected to relinquish direct command of the expedition and establish his headquarters at some point on the border. The War Department has suggested El Paso for department headquarters, but left the final choice to General Pershing. With the line of communications greatly shortened, the general still could coordinate the operations of the various regiments now beyond the line, probably with the senior colonel assigned to direct command of the expedition.

OFFICIALS CONSIDERING EFFECT OF COURSE

Officials here are known to be considering the effect this course might have on General Carranza's suspicions as to the real purposes of the American government. The expedition, without a general officer in command, would lose something of its significance in military eyes, and could be viewed as nothing more than the policing force it was designed to be. Some officials believe this would tend to bear out the assertion of the Washington government that its troops would be withdrawn from Mexico as soon as the danger of bandit raids across the border had been ended.

Submission of the dual command proposed to General Pershing, however, was viewed here as confirming the often-repeated statement that President Wilson is not now considering withdrawal of the expedition from

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